Draft for Eleventh Plan

†1303. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft of Eleventh Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that fmalisation of the document of this plan has been delayed by almost six months; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto and the reasons for the delay in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The draft of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is under fmalization.

(c) and (d) Since baseyears' actuals become available only in the 1st or 2nd quarter of the 1st year of a Plan, normally Five Year Plans get finalized only in the 3rd or 4th quarters of the first year. The Tenth Five Year Plan was finalized on 21.12.2002 and was sent to the Parliament after approval of NDC on 20.3.2003. In this backdrop, Eleventh Plan has not been delayed.

Report of Shri R.P. Pachauri

1304. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIAY J. DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alarming contents of the Report prepared by Shri R. P. Pachauri, that "by end of century, there would be water scarcity for about 3 billion people, food scarcity for about 600 million people, coastal flooding would hit nearly 7 million homes"; and

(b) if so, whether a holistic action plan is being conceived by India, in coordination with other nations so that such a situation could be averted over a period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Dr. R. K. Pachauri, Director General of The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) is the Chairman of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which has submitted its three Working Group Reports recently. These Reports provide a global assessment of observed climate change, climate processes and estimates of projected/future climate change, impacts of climate change on natural, managed and human systems and their vulnerability etc. and provide findings at the continental level. No specific findings in respect of any country including India, have been provided in these Reports.

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†original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government of India has set up in May, 2007 the "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Chidambaram, Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impact. Subsequently, a Council on Climate Change chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has also been set up in June, 2007. The Council, in its meeting held in July, 2007, has initiated action on deliberations for drafting a detailed Action Plan.

Criteria for BPL/AAY

1305. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria adopted to identify BPL/AAY is uniform in rural and urban areas in all the States;

(b) if so, the details of parameters/methodology and do they differ from Antodaya;

(c) the percentage number of BPL and AAY in India/States, rural/urban breakup;

(d) what is the cut-off score for BPL in different States;

(e) whether it is compulsory that total number of persons identified in the State/ UT should not exceed the number of BPL persons in that State, as estimated by the Planning Commission; and

(f) if so, whether it would result in injustice/discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (f) Identification of BPL families is done by the State/UT Governments keeping in view the poverty estimates of Planning Commission, the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development for identification of BPL families in rural areas and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Poverty Alleviations for identification of BPL families in urban areas.

In respect of the Targeted Public Distribution System, the poverty estimates of Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 are projected on the population projections of Registrar General of Census on March 01, 2000. As per this, the number of total BPL families in the country has been worked out as 6.52 crores. Out of 6.52 crores BPL families, 2.50 crores families were estimated to be of AAY category which are the poorest among the poor.

The figures of Targeted BPL families State-wise/UT wise have been conveyed to the State/UT Governments. However, some State Governments have issued more ration cards to BPL families than the number of BPL families accepted by the Government of India. Foodgrains are allocated to the Targeted number of families based on the above estimates or the number of ration cards issued to the BPL/ AAY families whichever is less. The position of BPL and AAY is given in the Statement.